Vol. XXXI No. 9,436.

AGAIN EMPLOYED IN PARIS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

successful. In many districts only a two-thirds vote was

A dispatch from Bordeaux announces that four Re

Gen Faidherbe and M. Testelin, Republicans, have been

the Seine, is 56 Republicans and 12 Conservatives.

Department of Charent Inferieure. Liberals have been

Seine and Oise. MM, Duvergier and Magne are amon,

the successful candidates.

Candidates pledged solely to the restoration of the

integrity of France have been successful in several

The sugar refineries of Paris are once more employing

No political importance is attached to the fact that the

sembly, to-day. The Deputies from Lyons have pre-

sented to the Assembly protests numerously signed by their constituents, against the imposition of a tax on

The Assembly is now considering the bill requiring the

deposit of caution money by newspapers. M. Pouyer-Querrier, the Minister of Finances, has remitted 100,000,000

france, on account of the War Indemnity, to Count Wal-

A mail train on the Northern Railway ran off the track

to-day near Clermont. Six persons were killed, and 20

Although the telegrams from France give 114 vacan

supplementary elections that took place on the 3d in-

These are divided among the Departments as follows,

Orientales 1, Rhône 2, Saône-et-Loire 3, Savoie (Haute)

timate of 34 departments, exclusive of that of the Seine,

returns from the remaining 12 departments cannot ma-

GREAT BRITAIN.

Details of the census returns are beginning

to be published, and present some curious facts. One of the most fatcresting of these is that the great cotton

manufacturing centers, which suffered from a scarcity of

the raw material during the American war, have sus-

tained a positive loss in population since 1880. The un-doubted cause of this effect is the immense emigration

to America during those years in consequence of the hard times and lack of food occasioned by the cotton famine.

It is reported that Lord Bloomfield will retire from the position of British Embassador at Vienna, and that he

Leftus, the present Embassador to Berlin, taking the

Odo Russell has, it is said, been appointed Embassador to Berlin, and will be replaced in the Foreign Office by

Lord Temerden, who recently returned from service with the High Commission at Washington.

Reman Catholies, on Saturday, at Lurgan, a market

town of Ireland, in Ulster County. The military were

called out and the riot act read, when the rioters dis-

The French loan is already much above the price at

which it was issued, because of the quiet manner in which the French elections have passed off.

UNITED ITALY.

VICTOR EMANUEL ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

IN THE NEW CAPITAL.

King Victor Emanuel arrived in Rome to-

day, and had an enthusiastic reception from the citizens. The Ministers from Germany, Sweden, Turkey, Holland.

SPAIN.

A NEW LOAN NEGOTIATED.

of the fereign debt, and meet other pressing demands.

BELGIUM.

TWO LEGATIONS TO BE MAINTAINED AT ROME.

Belgian legations would still be maintained, one to the

AFGHANISTAN.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A RECONCILIATION.

rommenced between the Ameer of Cabool and Yakoob

Khan, and it is probable that a reconciliation will be

After the capture by Yakoob Khan of the important

city of Herat, by which he acquired possession of the district of Herat, in the north-western part of Afghanis-

tan, it became a matter of doubt whether Yakoob Khan

Madian Court, and the other to the Holy Sec.

King Victor Emiratel, have arrived in this city.

HOME, Monday, July 3, 1871.

Madrid, Monday, July 5, 1871.

BEUSSELS, Monday, July 3, 1871.

BOMBAY, Monday, July 3, 1871.

LONDON, Minstay, July 3, 1871.

TION-DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

terially after this result.

latter's post at St. Petersburg.

dersee, the German Embassador.

German workmen.

in Paris to-morrow.

se elects moderate Republicans. Only two mon

Paris, Monday, July 3, 1871.

preparation of an official statement of the National Banks by the failure of ten of the banks to respond to the circular requiring an account of their condition on the leth of June-two in Albahma, two in Texas, and one each in Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Lighbard and Control of the Control of

daho, and Oregon.
The Democratic members of the Ku-Klux Com-ave summoned the following representation have summoned the following representative men of Georgia to testify before it: The Hon. A. R. Wright of Rome, N. I. Angler and Judge Hiram Warner of Atlanta, the Hon. Thomas Haideman of Macon, Gen. A. W. Sum-ton and ex-Mayor Anderson of Savannah, Peter W. Alex-ander of Columbus and Gen. A. R. Wright of Augusta.

THE NEW CANCER CURE.

A SUPPLY EXPECTED IN AUGUST-HOW IT IS

OBTAINED. No discovery in the medical world could be received with greater rejoicing—a cure for consumption, perhaps, excepted—than the new cancer remedy; for while cancers are less frequently met with than consumption, they present a certain, lingering death in its most awful form, and they are hereditary. It is not surprising then that the announcement of a cure should call out innumerable applications for the cundurange. The steamer Ocean Queen, which arrived at this port from Aspinwall on Saturday, brought intelligence that a large supply of the plant may be expected in the Aspinwali steamers due here on the 1st and 15th of August.

About three months ago the State Department at Washington received a few pounds of the cundurange from the Government of Ecuador, through its Minister to this country, with a communication describing it. But little importance was attached to the matter at first, and it might have been neglected altogether, had not Dr. Bliss been given a small quantity of the plant by the Ecuadorian Minister, who happened to be under his care. Though skeptical as to its virtues, he began to use it in his practice, and obtained such surprising resuits that the limited supply of the remedy in Washington was soon divided among cager applicants. About 15 cases of cancer have been treated with it in this country, and in all its use has been attended a wenderful improvement of the patient, though the necessarily small doses given have been insufficient to produce its full effects. Mrs. Matthews, the mother of Vice-President Colfax, has been nearly cured of a cancer which it was feared would end her life within the year, although she had taken less than five ounces of the cundurange when the supply gave out. The wife of George C. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, and a lady in Utica, to whom some of the remedy was sent by Secretary Fish, are among the other sufferers whom a few ounces have nearly cured. The mode of administering the plant is very simple, it being merely steeped in boiling water, and the infusion taken internally.

As the news of the discovery gained circulation, a great number of applications for the remedy were sent to Washington from all parts of the country, 20 or 30 letters a day being received by Dr. Bliss, and an equal number by the State Department. Many persons, refusing to believe that the supply was exhausted, went themselves to Washington from distant points, in the fruitless effort to obtain the precious drug. Dr. Eliss, when convinced that the cundurango was a specific for cancer, sent an order for 500 pounds of it to a business house in Guayaquil. He soon learned, however, that, as it was not an article of commerce, it was impossible to obtain it by ordinary commercial methods. He therefore dispatched his partner, Dr. Keene, as an agent to procure a supply. To facilitate his mission, Dr. Keene was given an official character, by an appointment as bearer of dispatches to the Government of Ecuador, and was supplied with letters of recommendation by Presi-dent Grant, Mr. Colfax, Mr. Fish, and other prominent

He writes that the task of obtaining the cundurance s more difficult than was expected. The roads to the Loja district are rough and unfrequented, the rainy season is not yet over, the streams are swollen, and dangerous to cross, and the Indians are disposed to throw every obstacle in the way of foreigners, of whom they are deeply jealous and suspicious. However, when he wrote he was on the point of starting for the interior, and was confident of procuring a supply of the cundurango in season for it to reach this port early in August Indians to gather the plant, and bring it down from the mountains, where it grows at points so high as to be inaccessible to beasts of burden. It will then be packed on mules, and transported to the coast. Dr. Keene found that orders for cundurango had been received at Guayaquil from persons in England, France, Italy, and other countries, to the Governments of which the Government of Ecuador had furnished samples. None of these orders had been filled. Ex-Gov. L. L. Gibbs of Idaho sailed from this port for Ecuador last week, Dr. Bliss having engaged

THE BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY. The last annual report of the Brooklyn Mer-

his services in aid of those of Dr. Keene

eantile Library Association, J. R. Kennedy, President, shows that the additions to the library for the last year serial works. Large accessions of French and German literature are expected. The total number of bound volumes is 30,850, and the reading room contains over 25 publications. For the year 1860, the circulation of books was 61,382. In 1871 it increased nearly 60 per cent, amounting to 96,487, and for the year ending March 1, 1871, it was 99,312-a circulation equaled only by three other libraries in the country—namely, the New-York Mercantile Library, the Boston Free Library, and the Society Library at Philadelphia. The classes in French, German, Italian, and Spanish number 216 pupils, and the receipts from this source have been \$421. The number of members is 2,823, of whom 190 are made permanent by paying \$500. Increase over the previous year, 183. The resources of the institution have exceeded the sum required for the current expense of the year. Initiations and dues amount to \$11,661 83, being an increase over the receipts for the preceding year of \$2,311 49. was 61,582. In 1871 it increased nearly 60 per cent

A POLICE MONUMENT IN CYPRESS HILLS CEME-

TERY.
Subscription lists were circulated several years ago through the vacious precincts of the old Metro politan Police District, embracing New-York and Brookyn, for a fund for the erection of a figure, symbolical o the department, upon the Police plot in Cypress Hills the department, upon the Police plot in Cypress Hills Cemetory, where many of the members of the force are buried. The Committee having the fund in charge met vesterday, including ex-Supt. Kennedy, Inspectors Walling and Ditks, Capt. Copeland and Capt. Woglom of the Brooklyn Police. It was resolved to give the contract for the figure and monument to Maurice J. Powers, the sculptor of the Morse monument. The base of the monument is to be of Quince granite, and the statue summenting it of brouze. The statue will be 7½ feet in hight, and will represent a patrolman in parade uniform. The monument will cost \$14,000.

FIRE-CRACKER CASUALTIES.

The list of casualties which may be expected o-day is already begun. A fire, ignited last evening by fire-crackers in a wood-shed at the back of No. 399 Sixth ave., damaged the building \$100; insured. The flames spread to the dye-house of McDougal & Gardener, at Nos. 109 and 111 West Twenty-fourth-st., and destroyed stock

worth \$500: insured. A piece of a stone bottle, exploded by dropping lighted re-crackers into it, struck Christian Gibbons, age 8, of No. 310 Mott-st., on the foot, last evening, cutting it

severely. He was taken home.

William Baeghten, age 11, of No. 484 Second-ave., was

severely burned about the face by fire-crackers. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, July 3 .- An accident occurred

n the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last evening, about midway between Baltimore and the Relay House, occa-sioned by a misplaced switch, which had been tampered with by some malicious person. The locomotive and everal cars were thrown from the track, and several persons were slightly, but none seriously injured. The Washington and Western trains were delayed until this

ACCIDENT TO A CIRCUS PERFORMER.

Bangor, Me., July 3.-Mmlle. Jeannette Elisler, a performer on the tight wire in Stone & Murray's Circus, fell while making an ascension this afternoon, by

the breaking of a guy, and her collar-bone was broken. CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

The extensive iron mills of Dewees, Wood & tons, at McKeesport, Penn., were hadly damaged by fire yesterday. Loss,

Mrs. Frederick Wild of New-York City was ac-illy drivened while bathing near the Paupack Falls, at Hawley, Ca., Penn., on Sunday.

David L. Sanderson, a partner in the banking-bouse of J. A. Davis & Co. at Sureka, IL. has absecuted, taking with bin about \$20,000 belonging to the benk. The bank is clossed, but will be opened again on Satarday, and will continue buriness. Sanderson had berefutere betwee a good clause.etc.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1871.

ished above, as proof that he has relinquished his projects. As the success of the insurgents would be unfavorable to the interests of the English in that section of ountry, until there is some confirmation of the intelligence of a reconciliation, the telegram from Bombay is

PRANCE.

DESULT OF THE ELECTIONS—A DECIDED REPURLICAN VICTORY—GAMBETTA ELECTED BOTH FROM PARIS AND MARSEILLES—ROCHEFORT SAID TO BE INSANE—GERMAN WORKMEN likely to be construed as an attempt on the part of the British in India to give the matter a coloring to suit their CUBA. Returns from the departments, as far as re-IMPORTANT CAPTURES BY THE SPANIARDS. Returns

caived, indicate the election of 15 moderate Republicans.

M. Gambetta has been returned from Paris. The Siècle HAVANA, July 3.-The Spanish gunboat Nep-

states that the army did not vote.

The workmen all cast their votes for Gambetta and to Puerte Principe for trial. His execution is certain. Victor Hugo, who are the candidates elected for the The Neptuno also captured the Cuban Admiral Osorio, first section of the Seventh Arrondissement of Paris, Reterns from Sceaux are favorable to the Government who was made famous by capturing the Spanish coaster Comanditario. Osoria was taken to Nuevitas for trial. idate. The election of M. Gambetta, Wolowski, Leuvet, Pernolet, Presscuse, Cissey, and Andre is cer Returns are still meager, but it is probable that the Parisian Press Union has succeeded in electing 15 tes. Of the Radical list Gambetia is alone

Three more Cuban leaders on Cayo Cruz, where Covado was captured, were surrounded by Spanish seamen and troops and killed. The Cuban officers Antonio Zaldivar, Jose Caille, Nicholas Murphy, and others, are at Puerto Principe. Valmaseda has arrived at Sancto Espíritus.

uno captured the Cuban General Frederico Cavada

while he was trying to leave the island. He was taken

HAYTI.

PERSECUTION OF A CONVERTED ROMAN CATHO-LIC PRIEST-ATTEMPT TO EXPEL HIM FROM THE ISLAND-THE HORNET GETTING READY

A dispatch from Loronaux among the Department of G1 roude to the Assembly. The Republicans cast \$5,000 votes, the Imperialists 18,000, and the Royalists 19,000. PORT AU-PRINCE, July 1, via KINGSTON, Jam., July 3, 1871. elected from the Department du Nord by a two-thirds At the request of the French Consul and the vote. The Departments of Pas de Calais and Somme have French Admiral the Haytien officials ordered the expulsen Gen. Faldberbe. The Department of the Alsne sion of a Mr. Quine, formerly a French priest, but now ciects Republicans, and the Department of the Seine Inmarried and preaching in favor of Protestantism. The Senate canceled the order and censured the officials, archists are chosen from Paris. An approximate result because the wife and child of Quine are Haytiens. The the election in thirty-four Departments, exclusive of people are indignant at the action of the officials and their servility to the priests and Frenchmen.

It is now considered certain that 80 or 90 of the 114 Deputies chosen yesterday to the Assembly are moderate The materials for the repair of the Hornet have arrived, and work on the vessel is proceeding. Her old Republicans, and will support the Administration of fficers have also arrived. A Spanish war vessel is keeping a close watch on the Hornet.

The Senate has removed Mr. Halgens, the Minister of from Marseilles. M. Rouher has been defeated in the Education, and has impeached him as a bankrupt. Mr. Davies will probably be his successor. chosen to the Assembly from the Departments of the

THE NEW DOMINION. IMMENSE FIRES IN THE WOODS-HOUSES AND

CROPS DESTROYED. PORT ELGIN, July 3 .- Fires have been aging since Friday, for a distance of 20 miles, around

terview has been held between M. Thiers and Gen. Fabrice, German Administrator of Civil Affairs in France. this section. Great numbers of houses, and a large amount of crops have been destroyed. The village itself was saved by a change of wind. OTTAWA, July 3.-There are large fires in the woods in A court-martial for the trial of Communists convenes this section, and considerable property has been de-

THE CANADIANS AND THE TREATY OF WASHING-

Orleans Princes dined on Saturday with President Thiers. The discussion on the Budget was resumed in the As-INGTON-OPPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

TORONTO, June 26 .- From official and inpired utterances that have been made within the last two or three weeks it is certain that Sir John A. Maconald will really assume a double character when the Canadian Parliament assembles to consider the Treaty f Washington. As Joint High Commissioner he will explain, laud, and uphold the Treaty; as Premier of the Dominion he will criticise, dissect, and denounce it. He may succeed in retaining office by skillful shifting; but public confidence is shaken by such weathercock states anship as Sir John A. Macdonald's. Even The Montreal Herald, which contained probably the most dispassion ate articles upon the Treaty, the acceptance of which it strongly urged, cannot find terms in which to express its sense of the Canadian Premier's conduct. Testimony from this quarter comes with the more force as The Herald sonk all local political feeling in order to award Sir John his share of the praisefit considered to be Ain 2 Deputies, Aisne 1, Alpes (Basses) 1, Alpes (Hautes)
1. Alpes Maritime 2, Aude 1, Bouetes-du-Rhone 7, Chajustly due. The religious Daily Wilness was not backward in its laudations of the Commissionrente 1, Charente-Inférieure 2, Cher 2, Côte d'Or 2, Côtes ers, and, with unusual force, advocated ratification, du Nord 1, Dordogne 1, Doubs 2, Drôme 2, Finistère 3, Gard 2, Gironde 4, Guyene 1, Hérault 2, Elle-et-Villaine 3, Indre-et-Loire 1, Isère 1, Laudes 3, Loire-et-Cher 1, Loire the vials of their wrath. Though the Reform party and the Government are now one in their opposition to the Treaty, the former—evidently with an eye to the elec-tions to take place next year—do not discontinue their 2. Letret 1, Leter-Garonne 1, Mayenne 1, Morbihan 1, Nord 2, Orne 1, Pas-de-Calais 1, Pny-de-Dôme 1, Pyrénéesdenunciations of the leader of the Ministry. In an ar-Orientales 1. Rhone 2. Saone-et-Loire 3. Savoie (Basic) 1, Seine 21, Seine Imperieure 4. Seine-et-Oise 5, Somme 2, Tarn 1, Var 5, Vaneluse 5, Vandee 1, Vienne 1. If the esticle called forth by the texts of Earl Granville's instruc-tions to the Commissioners, The Globe interrogates and soundly berates the Premier, while demanding the fur-ther enlightenment promised, but not expected, imme-diately. It wishes to know if there were any other in-structions than those respecting a conclusive under-standing upon the disputed interpretation of the Con-vention of 1818; and from whom did the proposal eman-ate to discuss the Fishery question, either so as "to enter-into an examination of the respective rights of the two-countries under that treaty and the general law of ma-tions, or to approach at once the settlement of the ques-tion on a comprehensive basis." "Did Sir John A. Macdon-ald protest against so radical an error in diplomacy—so that a blunder as it has proved to have been—if it was suggested by his companious." And the same journal continues: "He will be required, most positively and ticle called forth by the textof Earl Granville's instrucpresent Government will be supported by at least 74 of the total number of Deputies to be returned, and the

Figure 1. The Tories are unwilling to carry to its logical conclusion the charge or pica that the Home Government compelled the Canadian Commissioner to give way to its views. The Treaty being a "sacrifice," the idea of coercion would only increase the dissatisfaction of the Canadians with the colonial policy of the empire. That feeling is more widely spread than they would care to admit. As Mr. Blake, a Beform leader, remarked sometime ago, the existing anomalies—in the relations between the Empire and the Colonies—as long as they were theoretical, did not trouble practical men; but they have obviously become pracheal, and demand immediate and careful consideration; from which the speaker went on to orge the great Importance of arousing the people of Empland to the necessity of a florough reorganization of the Empire and the Colonies. Mr. Blake revered on Imperial Federation as a preventive of both separation and annexation. Imperial Confederation is for far in the distant future to be offered as a remely for the exils of which the Canadians now complain.

The comments of the Emgish press upon the attitude of canadian have been received; and of these the articles. The times come in or their share of reducile and condensation. The Thunderer's impression that free trade heavies are rapidly gaining ground in the United States, and that therefore the Canadians should not attach much importance to reciprocity, is characterized as—a form of coursed that can only excite ridicule," and The Flone is addured to remember that "a settlement of Anglo-American differences long ago would have been far easier, if, indeed, the most serious among them had ever arisen, but for its New York correspondence during the civil war, the notorious serious among them had even arisen, but for its New York correspondence during the civil war, the notorious of the Treaty has become more thickly interspersed with personalities. An elaborate similar to the discussion between The Finnes and the Canadians, the highest of the Finness and the Can The Imparcial says Schor Moret, Minister of Pinances, has negotiated a loan of 100,000,000 reals at 10 per cent, with the proceeds of which he purposes to pay In the Senate, to-day, the Baron d'Anethan stated that the Reigian Government neither approved nor disapproved of the Italian occupation of Rome. Two It is reported that negotiations have been

difficult to regard the vague telegram from Bombay, pub-

Sir George E. Cartler, who, as Minister of Militia, had to deal with the collection and presentation of the

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON. QUESTIONS IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS

On the 20th of June, in the House of Lords of Great Britain, Lord Chirns rose to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs why the date of the 9th of April, 1865, was inserted in the Washington Treaty as April, 1865, was inserted in the Washington Treaty as the limit of time for British claims, and what was to be done as to chaims arising from the occurrences after that date, and before the termination of the American civil war. He said his question had reference to claims other than the Alabama claims, to be made on the part of British subjects against the United States Government. The limit of time within which they must have arisen was described in this way: "The period between the 30th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865," and he wished to know why the latter date had been adopted. Several British subjects had communicated with him respecting the manner in which they were affected by the insertion of this date, and he would take as an example a British mercantile firm at New-Orleans, which closed their transactions at the beginning of the war and realized their funds. Owing to the inconvenience of remitting money in the ordinary way they invested their funds in cetton, to be shipped at the close of the war, which was the most convenient mode at that time of remitting money to England. On the 11th of April, two days after the date fixed by the Treaty, their cotion was burned, and they considered, whether rightly or wrengly he did not say, that they had a claim against the United States Government, which they would be entitled to make if it were not that they here precluded by the date named in the Treaty. He had vainly endeavored to find out what could be the reason for fixing upon that date. The question arose, could it be that of the termination of the war, but that could not be because on the 26th of April Gen. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, entered into a convention with Gen. Sherman of the United States army, for the surrender, on certain conditions, of the Confederate forces, but these terms were repudiated by Gen. Sherman's Government, and the consequence was the unconditional surrender of the Confederate army. Therefore, the operations of war were going on up to that date. There wa the limit of time for British claims, and what was to be but these terms were repudiated by Gen. Sherman's Government, and the consequence was the unconditional surrender of the Confederate army. Therefore, the operations of war were going on up to that date. There was no limit in point of time in reference to the Alabama claims, and England knew that, after the date mentioned, and after the surrender of the Confederate forces, ships in different parts of the world continued their operations, and it was suggested that they were guilty of piracy. At all events, every claim made in consequence of their acts might be put forward under this Treaty without limit. It seemed to him strange and unfair that British subjects should be limited to a date which was short of the couclusion of the war, and that, on the other hand, there should be no limit to the claims against England in respect of the Alabama. Under these circumstances, he should be glad to know how the limitation in the Treaty arcse.

should be gaze as a rose.

In reply, Earl Granville said the Commissioners care, the beginning of the war from the commencement of the bembardment of Fort Sumter, and the conclusion of the war from the surrender of Gen. Lee, which put an end to the Confederate Government, and which was considered the final act of the war. If the persons referred to by the noble and learned lord, from whom also he had received letters, had their cotton burned a few days after the date named, they were not debarred from making their claim against the American Government. He could hardly conceive that the American Government would refuse to meet a claim of this kind; indeed he should think that it would be regarded as much stronger than if it had arisen during the war. Wit regard to these claims generally there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England, for there was no description of the side of England of the side of En stronger than if it had arisen during the war. With regard to these claims generally there was an advantage on the side of England, for there was no debarring clause whatever with respect to British claims; but American claims were strictly confined to those arising out of the war. His lordship was understood to suggest that the United States Government should be communicated with respecting the claims in question. Earl de Gray and Ripon was understood to say that these claims, having arisen after the termination of the war, would fall under the ordinary conditions of peace; and as the Commission had decided in favor of such claims which arose during the war, and the United States Government had agreed to the date taken as that of the termination of the war, he should think that these British subjects would be regarded as having a claim all the stronger because it had arisen after the termination of the war.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

A PLANTATION ATTACKED BY ARMED NEGROES-ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE PERSONS

WOUNDED. Augusta, Ga., July 3 .- On Saturday last 25 armed negroes went to the plantation of Angus Red, in Barnwell County, South Carolina, about twelve miles be-low Augusta, on the Savannah River. Arriving at Red's residence, the party fired a volley into it, killing Thomas A. Lowe, and seriously wounding Red and his wife and mother. After disarming Red, the negroes returned to Paul T. Hammond's plantation, where the Deputy Sherift tried to arrest them, but without success, as they refused to disarm. The negroes, however, promised to go to Aiken and submit to an investigation. One of the persons implicated was arrested here this evening. His version was that Red and Lowe attempted to chastise a negro for stealing from the premises of the former, but the negro escaped from them, and returned with an armed band, who did the shooting by way of retailation. The affair causes uncasiness and aiarm. The person ar-rested in this city represents himself as a school-teacher, and says he was while way to Aiken to deliver himself-up to the authorities.

THIRTY-NINE PERSONS INDICTED FOR KU-KLUX OUTRAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Washington, July 3 .- A letter received at Salam, North Carolina, states that the Grand. Jury of that county has found letters of indictment against 21 persons engaged in the Ku-Klux outrages on Mr. Justice, a member of the Legislature, and is indictments against the persons engaged in the outrages on Mr. Biggstaff. He writes that the persons indicted are

THE HALSTED MURDER AT NEWARK. The excitement over the murder of "Pet!

Halsted by George Botts continues unabated. The prisoner was taken, yesterday morning, in a close carriage under a strong guard, to the County Jail. He says little concerning the terrible tragedy, save that Halsted caught him during the struggle in a tender part, and that to save himself from severe injury he shot his antagonist; that he has bought all the woman's clething for her, and that if he had not foolishly thrown his money away upon her, he might to-day be worth a fortune. He claims to have a brother in Rockaway Valley worth \$50,000. The woman was visited, yesterday, by her father. She seemed to realize fully her dreadful situation, and promised to reform and return to her parents' home when released. Botts's trial will take place at the September Term. Gen. Ranyon has been retained

A large number of people visited the scene of the tragedy during the day. The functal of Halsted will take place to-morrow. The body will be interred in the Presbyterian burial-place at Elizabeth. Mrs. Halsted coturned to Newark Sunday evening.

Until a late hour yesterday morning, groups of excited people might be seen standing in knots at the corner of Broad and Market-sts., and at the doors of all the news paper offices in that vicinity. The call for papers was so incessant that large editions were early exhausted. Strange as it may seem, not one third of the City of Newark were aware of the dreadful tragedy that had been enacted in their midst until yesterday morning, and the newsboys cry, "Extry, full account of the murder of Pet Habted!" was startling news to many.

A MAN SHOOTS HIMSELF ON A HOUSE-TOP. Edward Reuder, age 28, of No. 265 East Tenth-st., nearly four months ago lost his child after a severe sickness. The mother of the child died soon after, and Reuder was so overwhelmed with grief by this last affliction that he was watched with great anxiety by friends, who feared for his sanity. He apparently recovered from the intensity of his first grief, and last evening visited a friend, Mrs. Ahearn, at No. 534 Tenth-ave. After a short conversation he rose from his chair, and said, in strange manner, that if anything happened to him his friends would find that he had left \$500 in a savings bank. He suddenly left the room, and, as it afterward ap-peared, ascended to the roof of the house, sat down at the side of a chimney, and, placing a pistol close against his left side, shot himself. The ball entered the heart

FATAL BOATING ACCIDENT-THREE LIVES LOST. ROCHESTER, July 3 .- By the capsizing of a ow-boat at frondequoit Bay this forenoon the following named persons were drowned: Miss Ella Leland, age 22 years, a leacher in Public School No. 15; Miss Carrie Abel, aged 15 years, of New-York City, visiting at Mr. Southells of this city; and Keeler B. Byam, book-keeper for Messrs. Newell & Turple, picture-frame manu-

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

WASHINGTON.

MORE ABOUT THE ALLEGED SALES OF U. S. BONDS BY TREASURY OFFICIALS—DELAY IN THE CENSUS RETURNS—RETRENCHMENT IN THE PATENT OFFICE—BOWEN PARDONED. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3, 1871.

A story which has been in circulation here during a

week or two past, but which has not been credited by any one, was printed at length this morning by one of the city journals. It is to the effect that Col. Clifford Thomson was obliged to resign his position in the Internal Revenue Bureau because he knew too much of a stupendous fraud which, it is alleged, has lately been committed on the Government, and which involved officers of the Treasury Department. The substance of the story is that, some time ago, a former distiller in Brooklyn, named Stone, received proposals from certain officials in the Treasury Department to the effect that they could furnish him a large quantity of genuine United States bonds at a liberal discount, and that under the workings of the Treasury Department there would be no danger of discovery, After some negotiating, Stone, believing in the genuineness of the proposition, tried to raise \$20,000 in cash, for which he was to receive \$60,000 in United States bonds at Newark. The persons in Washington had the bonds ready at the stipulated time, but Stone failed to raise the \$20,000 agreed on. The hitch continued some time, but eventually Stone succeeded in raising the money, and the transaction was carried out, \$60,000 worth of bonds for \$20,000 in cash. Other transactions of the same kind followed, the agreement being that Stone should pay down a certain proportion of cash and share the profits with the parties supplying the bonds. After collecting a large number of the bonds, Stone went to Quebec, and from there sailed to Europe, where he is believed to have put the bonds on the market in small quantities in the different European cities. Stone carried to Europe with him a young man by the name of Spraghe, who was his clerk while a distiller, and who materially aided him in the disposition of the bonds. About the 1st of June Stone came back to Quebec, where he divided about \$400,000, made in his new mode of negotiating loan. After this division of spoils Stone resailed for Europe immediately, and is now in St. Petersburg. Stone, in his first endeavors to raise money, communicated to certain people the plans whereby he hoped to make a large percentage, but these, for prudential or other reasons, declined com-plicity, but kept the movements of Stone in view afterward. Finally, however, the information of Stone's maneuvers reached Coi. Thomson, the Chief of the Revenue Detectives. He at once divulged the plot to Gen. Pleasonton, his immediate superior. The General referred him at once to Secretary Boutwell, as such matters were not within the jurisdiction of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Thomson laid the details of the plot before the Secretary, but that officer deemed such a thing incredible, and paid no further attention to the affair. Afterward Col. Cross and M. Whitney Frank of New-York, came on to Washington, and apprised Secretary Boutwell of the same facts, and asked for authority to go to Europe, arrest Stone, and bring all the guilty persons to justice. The Secretary still declined to place faith in the story, but resolved to test the bonds on hand, to see if counter-feits had been substituted for those alleged to have been

falsehood of the whole story. The Secretary thereupon appointed a committee of three from his office to examine the bonds purchased and undestroyed, to see if they could find any counterfeits among them. This com-mittee reported that there was not a single counterfeit bend among the \$70,000,000 examined. A report similar to this was in circulation in New-York out a year ago, and was brought to the attention of Assistant Treasurer Acton. Under his direction an attempt was made to buy some of the bonds. This was unsuccessful, though it convinced those who made the investigation, vinced those who made the interestant that the whole operation was an attempt to swindle people by a confidence game, similar to the bogus counterfeit money dodge. The present report probably springs from the same source, and is apparently circulated now for a personal purpose. To understand how impossible it would be for any of the bonds which have been purchased for the Sinking Fund ever to be placed on the market, it is only necessary to know that every bond is immediately canceled on arriving at the Treasury De-partment, and is thus rendered forever after worthless.

abstracted, which would at once indicate the truth or

Col. Thomson is now in the city, and has his headquarters in the Internal Revenue office. This fact, taken in connection with the circumstances under which he resigned, is the subject of severe criticism in the Treasury and some other official circles, The Controller of the Currency has ascertained that the returns of property, resources, &c., received at the Census Bureau, have been sent back in large numbers of instances to be revised and corrected, so that the data ary for a reapportionment of the currency, as pu yided in the act of July 12, 1870, cannot be obtained much

before the 1st of October, consequently all applications for banks, which are dependent on such reapportion ment, will have to be postponed until that date. Eighteen clerks on the temporary list in the Patent Office have just been transferred by the Commissioner to the permanent list, in accordance with an act of Congress of last session. The remainder of the clerks on the temporary list, 46 in number, will be dropped from the rolls

of the office. Of these, about two-thirds are wemen. A recent act of Congress provides for the employment of 35 copyists of drawings, at \$1,000 per annum each, 17 of whom have been appointed.

The city is unusually quiet this evening, the ordinance gainst the use of fire-crackers being very generally en-

forced. To-morrow will be observed as a general holiday, though no public celebration will take place in this The Acting Secretary of the Treasury having been in-

forme6 that the requisite record of actual deliveries fro the warehouse is not kept at the Custom-House in New-York, he has addressed a letter to Collector Murphy on the subject, from which it appears that a change is to be the subject, from which it appears that a change is to be made in the system of keeping warehouse accounts. The Acting Secretary says that Article No. 165, part 5, of Warehouse Regulations of Oct. 1, 1868, has been amended as as to require a record to be kept of goods actually delivered from each warehouse. The necessity for such a record at the Custom-House of daily returns of all goods delivered as a protection to the revenue is too-obvious to require further explanation. It also appears that the warehouse book and the blank for returns are not, in respect to ruling of columns, printed heading and space, convenient for use. A new form of book, intended for use both at the Warchouse and at the Custom-House has been prepared, and that return, form three, or part five, has been revised and altered in such manner as to be in accordance with the requirements of the law and regulation. The Collector will soon be furnished with a supply of this revised form for returns from the Department, and he is directed to have it brought into use without unnecessary delay. He is also directed to continue in use the old form of warehouse-book until the stock in use and on hand is exhausted, and will cause returns in the new or revised form to be promptly made to the Custom-House and filed in his office as a record of deliveries; and as fast as the new form of warehouse-book, hereinbefore referred to, shall be brought into use, proper entry must be made therein of the actual delivery of all goods in addition to the record of permits heretofore required. made in the system of keeping warehouse accounts. The

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1

The ratifications of the Treaty of Washington, which was signed here by the United States and British Commissioners on the 8th of May last, were exchanged at London on the 17th uit., the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The Treaty will be proclaimed to-morrow the anniversary of American Independence.

There seems to be no doubt that the President or Thursday decided not to pardon Bowen. When Mrs

Balance in favor of 1871. \$700,420 ?

A similar statement of the amounts expended from the appropriation for detecting fraud is as follows:

For six menths ending June 20, 1870—total expenditares. \$49,714 0.

For six menths ending June 20, 1871—total expenditares. 14,933 ?

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HOW TO SPEND THE FOURTH.

PARADES, EXCURSIONS, PIC-NICS, PUBLIC MEET-INGS AND FIREWORKS—WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO ENJOY—PLEASANT ADVICE TO PLEASURE SEEKERS.

The man who lacks for enjoyment to-day would starve in the midst of plenty, or with Delmenico's bill of fare thrust in his face; and for the same reason, the impossibility of choosing among so many rival attractions. The day promises at this writing to be bright and pleasant, and there will be no excuse for dull spirits and weariness, if indeed the patriotic breast could consent to be blue on such an occasion. To such as are old enough to have forgotten their early enthusiasm over the anniversary, and petulantly endeavor to escape the noise and confesion which Young America will us questionably create, the visions of boyish ex eltement and pleasure will bring back recolltions to turn away wrath and renew laughter. To escape the noise is indeed possible, but not the crowd for every route for excursionists, will be filled with eager pleasure-seekers. Many attractions of the day are to be found enumerated in the advertising columns in tempting but bewildering array; and to bring something of order out of this chaos of big types and superlative adjectives, as well as to make up the minds of our readers for them, we recapitulate the in-formation of yesterday, coupled with a little advice, more or less sage, on the subject of how and where

spend the day. MILITARY PARADES. If one's martial ardor gets the better of one's discre

tion and love of quiet excursions to the country or sea side, he cannot do better than to remain and witness the parade of the First Division of the State Guard, and of the Excelsior Guard. There are to be military parades in only a few of the suburban cities. Brooklyn very unpatriotically, but perhaps sensibly, declines to indulge in such fatiguing demonstrations, and none of those of the vicinity will be as large as the parade to be wit nessed here. The First Division will form at the early hour of half-past 6, and perhaps complete its march be fore the sun becomes oppressively hot. The route to be followed varies from that usually taken heretofore New-York has moved so far up-town that processions no longer come as far south as the City Hall, and the troopto-day will file from the Bowery into Broadway through Canal-st. They are to find their tortuous way through Waverly-place to lower Fifth-ave., Fourteenth-st., Sixth ave., Thirty-fourth-st. and Fifth-ave., to the Worth menument opposite Madison-square, where the civic dignita-ries that be will review and dismiss them. The colored guards will parade later in the day, and at 3 p. m. in dulge in a little proper glorification at their armory in Twenty-seventh-st.

The Declaration of Independence will be rehearsed at Tammany Hall this morning, and Gen. Ranyon in the "long talk," and others in smaller talk, will illustrate how far, in their old and new departures, they have drifted apart from the principles of the American Magna Charta There will be a certain grim pleasantry in this, which cannot fail to amuse cynical citizens, although the Wig wam cannot be recommended, without serious reserva-tions, as a source of edification or entertainment. Ther will be music by the 7th Regiment Band and several spirited songs, however, to feather off the duli me notony of Tammany patriotism. Similar exercises will be conducted under the anspices of the Boulevard Club at their grounds on the banks of the Hadson, and the choruses of the Liederkranz, Arien, and other societies, with an attractive display of fireworks in the evening, will amply compensate those who may fail to apprehend the patriotic significance of the speeches. Germans will also hear with interest ad-dresses in their own tongue at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, and the members of the Society of the Cincinnati will have an anniversary on their own account.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have not been unmindful of the children under their charge, out have made arrangements which will render Randall' Island the happiest, for one day, of the East River duster. Sunrise will be announced by a fusilade of small arms, and the parade of the Randall's Island Guard, recitations, and songs, with the climax of a generou

dinner, will complete the enjoyment of the children. ATHLETIC SPORTS. Ample opportunity will be afforded the lovers of sports, dictate, apart from the fumes of saltpeter and the noisy accompaniments of small arms and fire-crackers. While the regatta at Cape May, in which the larger yachts of the supreme event in aquatics, yachtsmen who are denied the privilege of witnessing if, may find attractions. nearer at home, in the regatta for third-class sloops of the Atlantic Club, at Glen Cove, Long Island, or the boatraces, at Lake Dundee, N. J. The return of the Harlem Yacht Club from their cruise up the Sound, and the rac Lovers of the turf will find entertainment at Monmouth Fleetwood, and Prospect Parks, while ball-players and ricketers need be at no loss for recreation. The members of the Long Island Quolting Club will enjoy then selves in their own way, in South Brooklyn, and discs will also be tossed by the St. Andrew's Club. Ameng

the athletic idiosyncracies of the day will be the attempt of C. N. Payn of Hudson, N. Y., at the Rink to rival Weston's recent feat, and a ludicrous wheel ace at the Central Park.

race at the Central Park.

SCHLEBAN EXCURSIONS.

Staid people of nervous temperament, who start back in plarm at the explosion of a fire-cracker, and fail to sympathize with the incipient patriotism of the rising generation, will naturally seek enjoyment in country rambles and excursions on the rivers. Unusual facilities are afforded to travelers on all the raliways, and, in addition to many special excursions, the steamers of the regular lines will increase their trips. Special excursions will be made to West Point, Newburgh, Peckskill, Fogt Lee, and other points on the Hudson River. The E. River boats will connect at Harlem with steamer for High Bridge. A special excursion will be made to Bridgeport, the steamer returning at midnight. The Staten Island boats will convey passengers every hour to Eim Park and ere. Another steamer will make frequent trips to Coney Island, while others will afford ample ditties for reaching Newark, Keyport, Long Branch and various points on Long Island. There are severa modes of reaching Bockaway Beach, one of which-by rail from East New-York, and by steamer from Canarsie may be specially recommended for speed and comfort, Under these circumstances, no one who remains in the city will be justified in denying Young America his stick of punk, or in interfering with any of his little gun-powder plots. Even those who find an excursion on the

powder glots. Even those who and an excursion of the hay too extravagant, can find enjoyment and quiet, free of cost, at Central Park.

THE FIREWORKS.

There will be seven public displays of fireworks in the evening, and the whole island from the Battery to High Bridge will be ablaze with Chinese fires. At each point there will be 10 distinct pieces, with innumerable rocked, mbshells, and colored lights. The concluding pieces at the several points of exhibition will differ in design, affording sailors at the Battery a representation of a yacht race on the Bay, and millionaires at Madison-square a glimpse of the Viaduct Railroad. In Brooklyn milar displays will be given at Washington Park and the Capitoline Grounds in the Western District, and at the Satellite Poud in the Eastern District. So elaborate display will form an appropriate conclusion to the fes

tivities of Independence Day. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRES. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department will star ion himself to-day at No. 173 Elm-st., and the District Engineers will be stationed at the Hook and Ladder houses in their respective districts. Each company has increased its patroling force, so, as to have the whereabouts of fires promptly communicated. All the mendetailed for special duty in the several bureaus or elsewhere reported to their respective companies yeaterday at 6 p. m., and will remain until Wednesday. All leaves of absence existing yeaterday were revoked, and all applications for leave of absence were denied. The company commanders were cautioned not to leave their houses unguarded while absent at a fire. The attention of each commander was also specially called to the order which prescribes the rate of speed and the method by which the apparatuses are to be run on the street. The fire-alian telegraph was very carefully tested yesterday, and found to be in perfect working order. All the operators went on duty at 6 p. m.

In reference to the danger of fires from fireworks today, the Brooklyn Fire Marshal says:

The use of fireworks, I presume, will be as freely indulged in on the present Fourth of July fire heretofee. This is another great danger. Please of fireworks to the present fourth of July fire the strength of the present fourth of July fireworks are considered to the present fourth of July fireworks are considered to the fireworks of the present fourth of July fireworks are considered to the fireworks of the fourth of July is also deem to my day to prescute the gulty parties to the fall gatest of the law. increased its patroling force, so, as to have the where-

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Port Jerwould move directly against Kandalast, in the interior of Balance is favor of 1871. \$25,166 27
Total saving from both sources. 743,344 oil
The Post-Office Department has made a contract with
C. H. Mallory & Co. of New-York to convey mails in
suitable and safe steamers from New-York to Key West
and back once a week, and nore frequentity if steamers
so run, at the rate of \$3,200 a year, from July 1st to
June 30, 1872; also, from Baltimore to New-Orleans, with
the Baltimore and Havana Steamship Company, to carry
mails from Baltimore, by Key West, to New-Orleans and
back, twice a month for one year, at the rate of \$1,300
the round trip.

The Controller of the Currency has been delayed in the Balance in favor of 1871... the country, the place of residence of his father. Shere-The Commissioner of Patents has extended the Adi Khan, or against Cabool, the ruling Ameer atent of L. F. Munger of Rochester, N. Y., for improvement in locks,
The extension dates from the tith inst.

The Roman Catholies of San Francisco celebrated the Pope's Jubile vesterday. A telegram was sent to the Pope
saking his benediction, and expressing the hope that he would live to see
the late Poutifical States rectored to him. On Sunday, a sail-boat containing five persons assisted in Boston Harber during a small, and two boys—named to boyld, agod 5, and William Corning, seed 20—were drawned, there there manged to keep about until assistance arrived. er. Emir of which was a dependant of Shere-Ali Khan. The latest intelligence represented the insurgents as everywhere rising to their support. These considera-The Arragon, the pioneer steamer of the Bristol.

And New York line, sailed from the former port on Saturday with 44 passengers and a full respective steamer of special passengers and a full respective. Thousands of specialous witnessed her remarking, and save enthusiastic cheers for the new true Atlante line. tions, as well as the fact that Yakoob Khan is of a resointe and implacable character, and was determined to sequire absolute possession of Afghanistan, render it